QUEEN VICTORIA.

Herald Special Report from London.

Her Majesty's Personal Interest in the American News from Livingstone.

Royal Honor and Crown Compliments to the Commander of the Herald Search Corps.

Queenly Congratulations on the Successful Result of the Enterprise.

DINED AT BALMORAL

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis :-

LONDON, Sept. 18, 1872. Mr. Henry M. Stanley, commander of the HERALD Search Expedition for Livingstone in Africa, had two interviews recently with Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

ENTERTAINED AT BALMORAL. Mr. Stanley dined at Balmoral by royal

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE CROWN. Queen Victoria expressed to him, in the most warm and friendly terms, her congratulations on the successful result of the American enterprise in furnishing news of the English traveller in Africa, his condition of health, his discoveries and his hopes for the Auture, previous to his return to Great Britain.

ENGLAND.

Intemperate Conduct of Temperance Men Toward Tom Hughes-Agriculturists Arming Against Incendiary Aggressors-The Rate of Discount Advanced.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 1872. Thomas Hughes, M. P., attempted to address his constituents in Frome, last night. A large number of temperance men, who are bitterly opposed to Mr. Hughes, were among the audience and constantly interrupted the speaker. The disorder be came so great that the meeting was finally dissolved and the police cleared the hall. AGRICULTURISTS COMBINING AGAINST AGRARIAN

AGGRESSION. Acts of petty incendiarism in the agricultural districts have become so frequent that the farmers are organizing vigilance committees, the local authorities proving unable to check the growing

THE RATE OF DISCOUNT ADVANCED. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced one half per cent, and is now four mer cent.

SCOTLAND.

Fatal Accident in the Frith of Clyde

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GLASGOW, Sept. 18, 1872. A boat capsized yesterday on the Frith of Clyde of the Isle of Arran, and seven persons were

FRANCE.

Hostages-Citizen Danger from a Prussian Court-Martial-Presidential Courtesy to America-Convict Deportation of Convicted Communists.

TELLGRAM TO THE NEW YORK MERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 18, 1872. L'Olive, Deschamps and Deniville, the three communists condemned to death for murdering hostages and in whose cases commutation of sentence was refused, were shot this morning at Satory. EDMOND ABOUT'S DANGER FROM PRUSSIAN COURT-MARTIAL.

It is reported that M. Edmond About is to be tried by a German court martial at Strasburg on September 25.

Captain Wells, of the United States steamship Shenandoah, dined with President Thiers at Havre

QUARANTINE AGAINST RINDERPEST. The Prench government has issued stringent regulations to prevent the introduction and spread

of the rinderpest. CONVICTED COMMUNISTS DEPORTED. Eight hundred and eighty Communists, condemned to transportation, were embarked at Brest to-day for New Caledonia.

SPAIN.

Carlist Caucusing for Another Insurrectionary Crisis-Election of the Ministerial Candidates to the Legislative Presidencies.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 18, 1872. The Imparcial (newspaper) says Generals Cathe Aneau and Tindal will soon meet at Bayonne, France, to perfect arrangements for a fresh Carlist

Don Ramon Cabrera, the well known Carlist, has been invited to join in the movement, but refuses

General Tindal served under Maximilian in REVOLUTIONIST ASSAULTS AGAINST RAILWAY PROPERTY AND LIFE.

Several trains on the railway between Saragossa and Barcelona have lately been fired upon by Carlists. So bold have these desperadoes become that the drivers, in fear of their lives, have refused to work, and the running of the trains between the two cities has been suspended. CABINET CANDIDATES IN THE CORTES PRESIDENTIAL

Senor Figuerola, the Ministerial candidate, has been elected President of the Sepate.

The Vice Presidents and Secretaries who have been chosen are also members of the Ministerial

BELGIUM.

Presence of Distaguished Personages in the Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18, 1872. Count Sciopis, who lately presided in the Alabama Claims Arbitration Court at Geneva, and the Pere Hyacinthe, who has been lately married Marviebone, Loudon, are in this city.

GERMANY.

Controversialists-Potentate, Premier and Prelate in Argument-

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Sept. 18, 1872. The correspondence between the Emperor Wil liam, Minister Bismarck, and the Bishop of Ermeland on the subject of excommunication is pub

terference of secular authority in matters of reli-

The tone of the communications on both sides i sharp and uncompromising.

SWEDEN.

King Charles Dangerously III.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18, 1872. His Majesty King Charles of Sweden is lying dangerously ill at Malmö. He was bern on the 3d of May, in the year 1826.

ability, and very popular with his subjects.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The King is an artist and poet of considerable

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 1872. A despatch from Teheran reports that the cholers is raging with great violence in Bokhara. It is estimated that one thousand persons are dying daily from the scourge.

CUBA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Sept. 16, Via KRY WEST, 1872. The measures of the Intendente have broken up the system of frauds in the Havana Custom House and smuggling through the Cardenas Custom

CUSTOM HOUSE REFORM.

The Intendente issued a circular on Saturday, threatening to send all the employes of any Custom House where frauds are discovered prisoners to

It is expected the new order of things will in crease the revenue from five millions to seven mil-

Merchants which have hitherto supervised the inspection of merchandise. He says the Junta appointed to supervise the sixty millions of loan ought to do that duty and relieve the merchants of the

EXECUTION OF HOSPITAL SURGEONS. Two surgeons, one an American, the other German, were lately found serving in the insurgent hospital in the Tacajo Mountains. They were captured by a detachment of the Matauzas Lattalio and immediately executed.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

G. W. Griffin, Consul to Copenhagen, has arrived in Washington on six months' leave of absence. General Sherman was at his office in Washington yesterday and received a multitude of callers, including large numbers of army officers and others, who called to pay their respects and congratulations

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt returned with his family from Europe on the steamship Scotia, that arrived on Tuesday. The underground railway system of London was carefully inspected by Mr. Vanderbilt during his stay in that city, and he noted many things useful both in the construction and working of the road about to be built in this

M. Paul B. Du Chaillu, writing to a friend in this city from Christiana, Norway, August 29, 1872, says admiring his energy, perseverance, sagacity and courage, and of the enterprise of the HERALD the successful Search Expedition for Dr. Livingstone. The newspapers in Scandinavia had discussed the matter fully in the same tone of admiration and commendation. Du Chaillu, being an African explorer himself, naturally expresses the pedition and Livingstone's explorations. In the new field he has chosen—the remote parts of Norway and Sweden-he has had his admiration excited by wild and grand scenery, the primitive character of the inhabitants, the magnificent glaciers, and the fresh features of nature and life he has found. He has travelled the whole length North Cape, and has crossed it in several directions. He has prepared abundant materials for the information of the public and expects to return to

THE SUB-TREASURY DEFALCATION.

the United States by the middle of October.

Official Denial of the Rumors of a De falcation by the Absent Mr. Johnson. The alleged defalcation in the Sub-Treasury, reports as to which have been prevalent in the city during the last forty-eight hours, received a direct denial by the officials of the Department yesterday. A HERALD reporter was told at the Sub-Treasury resterday that the rumor was originated by the absence of Mr. Johnson, a clerk in the Revenue Stamp Department, who was allowed a vacation of two weeks, which terminated on the 17th of August. There is no reason to suppose that his accounts are otherwise than correct, and that even if there had been any disposition on his part to be a defaulter the convertunity to appropriate government money. than correct, and that even it been any disposition on his part to be a defaulter the opportunity to appropriate government money was not within his power in consequence of the nature of his duties. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that Mr. Johnson's extended absence from his official post is of a personal and not of a accuniary character. The rumor that there is a denciancy of \$100,000 at the Sub-Treasury has no foundation whatever.

The Reported Defalcation Discredited at

the Treasury Department. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1872. The story of a reported defalcation at the New York Sub-Treasury is wholly discredited at the Treasury Department. An examination was in contemplation months ago, and only deferred on account of the absence of experienced clerks on the same business at St. Louis, Mobile, New Orleans, &c. The currency balance is reported here correct, and the gold balance cannot be ascertained until all is weighed, which will be several days hence.

THE WEATHER.

WAN DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19-1 A. M.)
Probabilities.

For New England southeasterly to southwesterly winds, increasing cloudiness and probably areas of rain; for the Middle States southerly to westerly winds veering to westerly and northwesterly, cloudy weather and areas of rain, excepting prob ably over the southern portion, but followed by clearing weather over the western portion curing the morning, and over the eastern portion during the atternoon and evening. For the South-ern States, east of the Mississippi, generally clear weather; north of the Ohio Valley, northerly to westerly winds and clear weather with increasing pressure.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

GREELEY "GOES WEST.

Departure of the Sage to Make Agricultural and Industrial Orations.

A TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania Shake Hands Over the White Hat.

SCENES BY THE WAY.

He Gives a Score of Campaign Speeches En Route.

"THE CANDIDATE OF UNIVERSAL AMNESTY."

The Philosopher Leaves New York by the Jersey Ferry.

Mr. Horace Greeley slept at the house of a friend (Mr. Bayard, No. 8 West Fortieth street) on Tuesday night. Yesterday morning he arose early, and had breakfast at his friend's house. About eight o'clock Colonel Ethan Atlen and Mr. Samuel Sinclair called and took the Presidential candidate away in a carriage. They drove to Glenham House, where Mr. Greeley's baggage awaited bim, and it down Fifth avenue at a furious rate, to catch the special train, which had been announced to start at quarter to ten from Jersey City. Reaching the Cortlandt street depot the carriage was dismissed, and Mr. Greeley took his own baggage, which consisted solely of a large patent leather value. On the New York side he was met by Mr. Cleveland. the New York side he was met by Mr. Cleveland, Mr. O'Dwyer, his secretary, and Mr. Carpenter, and the party took the half-past nine boat across. On the arrival of the boat at the opposite side Mr. Greeley and his friends crossed the space intervening between it and the depot, at the gate of which he was met by a delegation from the Liberal and Democratic State Committees, and also by J. L. Keck, President of the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen, and James W. Fitzgerald, President of the Cincinnati Common Council, who came on to secort him to the Industrial Exposition is their city. The greeting between the gentlemen was very cordial, Mr. Greeley rapturously shaking everybody by the hand, his face wrinkling into a thousand beaming smiles. There was no attempt at speech-making, the time was too short. Mr. Greeley simply said, "Good morning," and the crowd returned the compliment, with an additional "Giad to see you." There was no crowd in the depot. As Mr. Greeley passed on to reach the special train the passengers in the other trains poked their heads out of the windows to see the well-known broad smiling face and the traditional white hat and coat, which, of course, as usual, Mr. Greeley wore. When he had taken his seat with his friends in the ear, which was in truth a somewhat shabby one, not a palace car as promised a number of the failived hands gathered round the windows and jeered in upon the assemblage, cagerly whispering "There's Horace!" There was no excitement, though some curiosity. Before the train started the Herald reporter had an opportunity of speaking a moment with Mr. Greeley. He looked pale and much worn. Evidentiv the toil of the campaign has told upon his constitution, and his restless activity being so different from his usual somewhat sedentary life. The Herald man asked him whether he should speak on politics at all during his tour, and Mr. Greeley answered that he should not, and would confine himself to mat-Mr. O'Dwyer, his secretary, and Mr. Carpente usual somewhat sedentary life. The HERALD man asked him whether he should speak on politics at all during his tour, and Mr. Greeley answered that he should not, and would confine himself to matters altogether outside of the campaign. He said he expected to enjoy this trip, and looked forward to it with a great deal of interest.

The bell rang, the Pittsburg train rolled out of the depot, the crowd rolled out of Mr. Greeley's car, and then the special train, containing the Presidential candidate, followed suit, and was soon lost sight of. It left at ten minutes to ten.

MR. GREELEY EN ROUTE.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 18, 1872. The special train on which Mr. Greeley and his party go West started from the Jersey City depot at a quarter to ten this morning. Mr. Greeley, ac-Messrs. Keck, Fitzgerald, Sinclain and Cleveland, took his seat in the rear car at about bout twenty minutes to ten and the train immediately started.

At Newark Governor Randolph of New Jersey boarded the train and accompanied the Philosopher for the rest of the tour through New Jersey. There was a small and undemonstrative crowd present, who invaded the car and shook hands with the venerable Sage. At Elizabeth, where the train arrived at half-past

ten o'clock, there was a crowd assembled, small, but enthusiastic. Some entered the car and shook hands with the Philosopher, while the rest reout on the platform and shook hands with the people. At Rahway, where the train arrived at twenty-five minutes to eleven o'clock, there was another crowd. The Philosopher was introduced by Governor Randolph, who excused him from making a

again introduced by Governor Randolph as our next President, and in response to calls said :-

MR. GRELEN'S REMARKS.

I have started on a somewhat long journey and I trust you will excuse me. I will have to speak once or twice in the open air and I trust you will excuse me from any extended remarks.

Mr. Greeley then stepped out and walked arm-inarm with Governor Randolph to the new Brunswick House, where he received the citizens, being doubly introduced by Mr. J. Elmer Stout and the

At Trenton the Philosopher was greeted by an enthusiastic crowd, and being introduced by Governor Randolph no longer disdained to make his voice heard, but spoke as follows:-

voice heard, but spoke as follows:—

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH AT TRENTON.

CHIZENS OF NEW JERSEY—In so far as your coming here to-day indicates a personal interest in me I thank you most heartily. If it also indicates an interest in the great liberal movement, of which I am, to some extent, an exponent, and which is destined to reunite our people on a oasis—[at this moment the whistling of passing engines drowned the voice of the speaker, and he paused]—"a movement," he continued, "which is destined to reunite us in the bonds of genuine sympathy; to build up the waste places of the war; to turn aside, to efface the bitter memories of a few years back. In so far as your presence here indicates an interest in that movement, I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Cheers and hurrahs followed, and then a rush for the train to enjoy the usual handshaking. Here

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER, OF PENNSYLVANIA, joined the party as one of the Pennsylvania Committee to escort the Sage, and also Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New Jersey; State Senator Henry S. Little and a number of others.

The next stopping place was Bristol, Pa. The moment the line was crossed it was evident that

STRUCK AN OCTOBER STATE. signs of lively political canvassing were visible everywhere. At Bristol cannon and music greeted the coming of the liberal chief, and a big democratic club, with banners, ranged about the station. The crowd was the largest and most enthustastic the party had yet encountered. Mr. Greelev was introduced by Captain Cameron, and spoke

orecley's specil at Bristol, pa.

Gentlemen and Laden, Pannsylvanians and Jerseymen:—I greet your assemblage on this occasion as a happy omen of union and energy in the contest before us. I greet this minging of people from either side of your great river in one assemblage as a type of the gathering of men from one party and from the other in an honest effort to improve the operations of your government and to make the American people more united in heart and in sympathy—united not merely under one fing, but united as a people who have differed and have fought, but have settled their controversies and are resolved evermore to live in peace and harmony. (Applianse.) I greet, then, your gathering in such wast numbers on this occasion as a joyful omen of what is to be in the election before us. I hold it a sign that New Jersey on the one hand and Pennsylvania on the other will raise their voices and give their votes for the great work of reform and reconclination on which we have entered. (Cheers.) Friends, neighbors, I bid you a kindly fareweil.

"The Old Man Eloquent" then descended from

"The Old Man Eloquent" then descended from his platform and re-entered the cars, greeted by the cheers of the people, the tooting of bands and the waiving of hats. Only a short stay was made at Mantus or West Philadelphia, in which

voionei L. M. McOlure, William Ruddilan, Fred Ordman, S. Busser, General H. L. Cake and other gentlemen deputed by the State Committee to ac-company the candidate through the State, joined about half-past two P. M. The crowd was small and gaped silently in a most aggravating way, while the Philosopher stood forth boldly on the rear platform. Ex-Governor Bigler introduced

This is Mr. Greeley, our candidate for the Presidency, a patriot and a statesman. Mr. Greeley then said :-

I am happy to meet you, citizens of Pennsylvania, and trust that whatever position I may be placed in in the future I shall do nothing to disappoint my friends or cause them to be ashamed of me.

At the conclusion a young lady—Miss Kent— presented the Philosopher with a bouquet, which he accepted, with thanks. AT COATESVILLE another crowd called out, and he spoke as fol

PRNNSYLVANIANS AND FRIENDS—I greet you, and trust that in the future, as in the past, your efforts, like mine, will be according to our best life—devoted to building up this magnificent country of ours, now so finely founded on the basis of intelligence and impartial liberty, and that we shall leave to children a nobler heritage even than the noble one we have received from our fathers. In that faith and hope, friends, I bid you goodby.

AT PARKESBURG, . where the train arrived at ten minutes past three P. M., a dumb, vacant crowd awaited the Chief. On his appearance, however, loud, enthusiastl

cheers greeted him, and he spoke as follows :cheers greeted him, and he spoke as follows:—

I think we will find, fellow citizens, that what is best in the creed of republicans and also what is best in the faith of the democrats are combined in the Cincinnati platform, on which I stand. At any rate, our opponents do not choose to discuss and do not seem anxious even to ask whether its principles are earnest or not. They prefer to go back to antiquity and try to show that somebody opposed somebody else, or that some one was mistaken about something that occurred ten or twelve years ago. I deem that unprofitable. Let us comprehend, if we may, the duties of to-day and discharge them faithfully. Goodby!

The next station was Pennington, at which the

The next station was Pennington, at which the usual crowd awaited him. Here he said :-I will only say, men of Pennsylvania, and ladies, I thank you for the interest evinced in me by your gathering here to-day.

LANCASTER WAS THE MEXT STOPPING PLACE where a crowd, beside which the other places paled in comparison, awaited the advent of the Whitehatted Chief. Bands played, banners flaunted and space about the depot, and fronting the Caldwel House, there were about five thousand people. Mr. Greeley, accompanied by Colonel McClure and the Pennsylvania delegation and Governor Randolph, made his way through the surging crowd to the balcony of the hotel, where he was introduced by Judge Caldwell, and whence he discoursed as

the balcony of the hotel, where he was introduced by Judge Caldwell, and whence he discoursed as follows:—

Fellow Citizens of Langarter.—You see before you to-day one who is the subject of very much reprobation and unsparing denunciation. It is widely reported that he who addresses you is or has been a secessionist, a rebel—(aughter)—a Know Nothing, a negro trader, or whatever else seems likely to incite prejudice against him. I have been asked gravely to contradict the statement that I had been a Know Nothing, and I had better let them pass, better let them all go, because at the bottom of these fabrications there is some truth, and that is "that my relations to existing parties is NOT THE SAME AS IT WAS SOME YEARS AGO."
(Laughter.) I am one who believe that parties ought to rise, hourish and decay and pass away. I believe that the country will never be well governed if it shall be understood that one party is intrenched in power, invincible and will so remain for an indefinite period; for, whenever that is the case, curning men, scheming men seize hold of the machinery of that part to work out their own selfshends, and they "run it work out their own selfshends, and they "run it he machine," as they say; they run it so that all the oil drips into their pockets. (Laughter.) Now, then, I tell you this is not a new belief with me. I have seen good parties rise and do great service to their country and ultimately become corrupt or effete and pass away. I trust we shall see no more of this. As time wears on we shall realize that our allegiance is due to country and not to party; that party is an instrument and not an end; that public good is the only end that a partiot can properly consider, and that in considering this he will be led sometimes to act without regard to parties, as he did not act in the past.

OUR DANGERS OF THE PAST ARE GONE.

We once had to fight against the disruption and division of our country; now you may live a hundred years and you will never see a formidable effort to divide this country.

I leave you to judge through what instrumentali-

As soon as the speech was concluded, cheer upon cheer rent the air, and the band played "Hall Columbia." The train moved away as soon as it had recovered its precious freight, and Laneaster, with its bands and banners, faded in the distance

AT MOUNTJOY, a small_station, a crowd of some magnitude and great enthusiasm were assembled, and to them the reat liberal spoke as follows:-

CHIZENS OF MOUNTAOY—I thank you for the kindly interest evinced by this attention. I will remember it, and try in all my future life to act so that those who gather round me now shall never have reason to regret it. (Cheers.) From Mountjoy the party proceeded to

MIDDLETOWN. where another enthusiastic crowd awaited the great liberal exponent. In reply to repeated calls he appeared upon the rear platform and spoke as

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-You will not expect speech from me, as I have been travelling and talking all thay so far. You will only expect me to say that I come among you a citizen among citizens, all alike interested in the welfare of our say that I come among you a citizen among citizens, all alike interested in the welfare of our common country, every one of us, I trust, determined so to act, so to deliberate, so to vote as shall in his judgment subserve the high ends of liberty and national prosperity. These are my purposes, and whether it shall in your judgment be wisest to act in the present contest with me or against me will make no difference as far as I am concerned. You are here citizens of different politics, of different parties, but I am sure, animated by a common patriotism and earnest purpose, that this grand Republic shall receive no detriment at your hands.

WAR, THEN, AGAINST CORRUPTION in whatever party; war against whatever would set us against each other and keep us divided when we should be a united people. Do that which in your own judgments and consciences shall teach you to be best, and I, at any rate, shall acquiesce cheerfully in your verdict.

The next stopping place was

The next stopping place was

HARRISBURG, THE CAPITAL. where the distinguished party were to dine. Half an hour was given to Harrisburg for speech and dinner on the special train time-table. Bands and cannon saluted the train as it came in. The depot was crowded to repletion, and the spaces about it were jammed by the masses. From the rear platform the Philosopher made the most telling speech so far of the trip. He said :-

the Philosopher made the most telling speech so far of the trip. He said:—

HORACE TO HARRISBURG.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF HARRISBURG.—Scarcely had the last gun of our great civil war ceased to reverberate over the hills of Virginia when my voice was raised in favor of forbearance and mercy, amnesty and reconciliation. (Cheers.) I felt that there had been bloodshed enough and that what was now needed was the manifestation of spirit of herculean charity. Remember that dying injunction of the great King David, that vengcance should be brought on his chief officer, Joab, because he had shed the blood of war in peace. (Applause.) I would have no drop of blood shed more than absolute necessity should dictate. (Applause.) so, then, at that early day, when the country was infuriated by the assassination of its President, I dared to speak, when there were very few to hear, on the side of forgiveness. Time passed on, and at different periods I was required, it seemed, to give the same testimony to unwilling ears. I happen now to be a candidate, very unexpectedly to myself, I believe mainly because of those utterances. I think they, more than anything else, created the state of things which made me a claimant for your suffrages. I speak these words now, because, fellow citizens, at some time you may be required to speak unpopular truths, and I wish you to feel that the truth which to-day rejects to-morrow or next day will welcome. Now I stand above all things

THE CANDIDATE OF UNIVERSIL AMNESTY.

I have fought the battle for impartial suffrage until victory is won. I now demand the completion of the national triumph in the relief of every man now disfranchised because of his part in the late rebellion—his relief by a periect amnesty. (Applause.) We had a glorious promise of that amnesty in the platform

of the republican party of 1868. That promise has not been performed. I stand here to demand that it shall be. (Applause.) It seems to me, fellow citizens, that I need not plead for these doctrines in the State founded by William Penn. The world knows what was his spirit, and they know how thoroughly

for the doctrines in behalf of which I stand before you. If I could insure the success of that amnesty better by ceasing to be a candidate I would gladly do so. I desire only that our disfranchised and proscribed fellow citizens may be welcomed back under the folds of the national flag, which, in an unwise hour, they deserted; and shall be welcomed back not as penitents, but as fellow citizens who, having seen the error of their ways, and having again renewed their old fidelity to their country shall be like you and me, like every man, white or black, in this country—citizens simple; and only on that piatform, for that purpose, I stand before you; and, fellow citizens, be cheered by the truth that Purume excloses to the provide the country—and the day cannot be far distant when we shall rejoke in a restored nationalit, so perfect that there shall be no citizen, American born or naturalized, who is not comprehended within its beneficent folds. In these views and spirit I bid you, fellow citizens, a kind and affectionate farewell. THAT SPIRIT PLEADS TO-DAY

At the conclusion the crowd cheered and hurrahed with great enthusiasm, and the party, consisting of the Pennsylvanians and their where a hearty collation was served up. The train then departed from thence. Darkness having encompassed the earth, the speeches were short, although the crowds were enthusiastic and large. At Millin, Huntingdon, Tyrone and other points along the route, torones, bonfires, bands and shouting multitudes greeted the Sage. He

at ten o'clock, and was met by a grand ovation for such a late hour. The depot and grounds in front of the Logan House were jammed with men and women waiting to receive the coming guest. He was conducted to a stand near the hotel, where, although the rain was slightly falling, he made another of his ready speeches. He said that he stood before them a candidate, made such not by himself, but by others; he was one of those who believed that there was a necessity of reform in the government, and that there is opportunity for beneficent change. He was early convinced that the wielding of the vast power of the Presidential office as it has been done in our day was a great evil, and that no man holding that office should be a candidate for reciection. Now

man holding that office should be a candidate for reciection. Now

HE WAS A WITNESS OF THE EVIL.

The journal of which he was part proprietor, and until this canvass an editor, is hounded all over the country. Its packages are opened and other papers are inserted by postmasters. Such things would not be done but for the reciection idea. No President would allow it to be done for the benefit of another candidate than himself. I believe that now the time has come when the people shall decide that no person should be at the same time President of the United States and a candidate for any office whatever.

At the conclusion the Philosopher, amid hearty cheers, was conducted to the hotel, where he had a little informal reception and supper, and them sweetly slept. To-morrow he will deliver his agricultural address at the fair in Indiana, Pa., and sleep to-morrow night in Pittsburg.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Democratic Headquarters Mr. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, paid a visit to he committee rooms yesterday. He has been invited to address the citizens of New York at Tammany Hall on Friday evening. It is not yet known whether he will accept. The following is a list of whether he will accept. The following is a list of visitors for the day:—Edward Warren, M. D., Baltimore; John C. Hyxlen, Connecticut; Charles J. Chipp, Long Island; J. P. C. Cottrill, Wisconsia; J. L. Hodges, Arkansas; George Dayton and A. B. McKeon, New Jersey; W. W. Eaton, Connecticut; James B. Libby, Westchester county; John H. Moore, Wilmington, Del.; J. S. Mayer, New York; Thomas Hayne, Chicago; William T. Jennings, Brooklyn; Francis A. Masten, Connecticut; John J. Kinney, Jamestown, N. Y.; Horace F. Clark, New York, and Robert P. Gibson, New York.

The Committee are in constant receipt of requests from various sections of the Union for docuents and speakers. It is difficult to meet the demand for the latter, as the larger portion of the available men have been concentrated in Pennsylvania. The following list of appointments for Theodore Tilton in New Hampshire is announced:—Kashua, Tuesday, September 24; Manchester, the 25th; Portsmouth, the 26th, and Dover, the 27th. List of visitors:—Colonel Benjamin A. Willis, Theodore Tilton, New York; W. L. Powers, Massachusetts; J. H. Gerry, New Jersey.

Regular Republican Headquarters. Matters were entirely quiet at the committee ooms the in Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Mr. Glidden was in attendance during the day. The Grant and wisson Campaign Club of Burlington, Vt., of which Warren Gibbs is president, has lorwarded to the committee a monster American eagle, which Mr. Gibbs, in his letter of transmittal, calls a "re-publican bird" and says the woods of Vermont are null of them. He says:—"Our messenger goes for-ward with 25,700 majority, which we propose to in-crease to 33,000 for Grant and Wilson in Novem-ber." The only visitor recorded is Josiah H. Drum-mond, of Portland, Me.

Lieutenant Governor Beach was present at the committee rooms, St. Nicholas Hotel, during the day. The leading candidates on the State ticket-Messrs, Kernan and Depew-are carrying out the programme laid down for them in stumping the State, and prominent speakers from home and abroad are to take part in the thorough canvass which has been determined upon. No doubt is entertained by the committee of the success by a large majority of both national and State tickets. While large accessions from the republican ranks are anticipated, a larger democratic vote than in 1828 is looked for, as it is calculated the prospects 1898 is looked for, as it is calculated the prospects of success are so great in comparison with the last Presidential election, and that this will bring out the "stay-at-homes," who will more than offset the few "Bourbons" to be found within the limits of the State.

A Republican Meeting in Cooper In-

stitute-Speech of Lyman Tremain. Last evening the second of the series of weekly republican meetings was held at the Cooper Institute, to hear the address of Lyman Tremain, who has been nominated by the Grant radicals as Congressman at Large from the State of New York. Papers writing in the interest of the administration represent Mr. Tremain as a powerful speaker, strong, earnest and eloquent, and he certainly has

some claim to such a distinction. At eight o'clock the great hall of the Cooper Institute was well filled by a respectable and attentive audience, while the platform was thronged by persons who exercise considerable influence in

local politics on the republican side. There was the usual display of flags and banners. ments of those who have got up these meetings were placed in conspicuous positions in the hall. Governor Edward Salomon, as Chairman of

were placed in conspicuous positions in the hall.

Governor Edward Salomon, as Chairman of the meeting, came forward amid cheers and delivered an address.

STEECH OF MR. LYMAN TREMAIN.

Mr. LYMAN TREMAIN then came forward amid loud cheers. In the course of his address he said, the political somersault that made Horace Greeley a candidate for the Presidency surprised them all, and if there were any doubts in the minds of those who hesitated to take sides in the contest, the recent victories in North Carolina, Maine and Vermont would determine them as to the course they should pursue. (Cheers.) He charged that the democratic party, now supporting Horace Greeley, had prolonged the war, caused the expenditure of millions of dollars and the loss of the lives of thousands of men. The opposition to General Grant was made up of discordant and irreconcliable elements. Mr. Greeley had charged that the democratic party was made up of treason and robbery. What had the democratic party said of Horace Greeley? (Langhter.) They had said that he was made up of conceits and isms; they had ridiculed his personal appearance; in fact, they had said everything bad of him. But the conciusion to which impartial citizens would come was that what Horace Greeley and said of the democratic party and what the democratic party had said of Greeley was all true. (Cheers.) Grant had been true to all his pledges. The democratic party and what the democratic party had said of creaty and what the democratic party had said of creaty and what the democratic party had said of the democratic party and what the democratic party had said of the democratic party and what the democratic party had said of the democratic party was destitute of honor, money and argument. He read the speeches delivered at the succotash ratification meeting held last week in this hall—(laughter)—and he faited to discover in those speeches a word of argument against the republican party. It was all misrepresentation and calumny. The speaker went on to refer to certain slander

speech which justified the secession of one State against the will of another. (Applause,) Before the war broke out he strongly opposed secession. He never had a drop of secession blood in his veins. (Cheers.) He received in 1896 the nomination from the democratic party as Attorney General; he also received the same nomination in 1891, but he then declined it, because the democratic platform contained carping oriticisms on the administration. (Cheers.) He then denounced secession as an abominable political crime. (Cheers.) Not only this, but his son entered the war and gave up his young life for the salvation of his country. (Cheers.) And yet the New York Tribune called him a spouling rebel. (A voice, "Shame.") He analyzed the political sentiments of S. S. Cox and Horace Greeley, charging them both with inconsistency. He charged that on the record Horace Greeley stood as rank a secessionist as Jefferson Davis. Mr. Tremain concluded by calling upon the republican party to raily round General Grant.

THE MAYORALTY.

Charles O'Comor Will Not Accept Any Nomination-He Would Not Serve as Mayor if Unanimously Elected.

The political atmosphere of the city was charged ast evening with a rumor to the effect that the various organizations had united in a determina-tion to nominate Mr. Charles O'Conor for Mayor, and that Mr. O'Conor had decided to "run" for

and that Mr. O'Conor had decided to "run" for that office.

As far as Mr. O'Conor is concerned, we have unquestionable authority for the announcement that he will accept no nomination from any party or any organization for Mayor of New York; that he declaros that if he were unanimously elected tomorrow by all the citizens of New York he would not serve as Mayor; that he regards the Louisville movement as debarring him from accepting any other nomination for any position, and that he will not be Mayor anyhow, and those who are using his name in that connection are mere political trick-sters or social impostors.

JUDGE BEDFORD RATIFIED.

Meeting of the Delegates of the Eighth Assembly District-Five Greeley and Brown Reform Clubs Represented-Judge Bedford Enthusiastically Endorsed for City Judge.

form Associations of the Eightn Assembly district was held last evening at 122 Attorney street, for election of Judge Bedford. The following five organizations were represented by delegates from ach-viz., Club No. 1, 116 Hester street; Club No. 2, 122 Attorney street; Club No. 8, 161 Attorney street; Club No. 4, 114 Ailen street, and Club No. 5 of Broome street. The officers of the Convention were:—John M. Bossong, President; Charles Krolt, Vice President, and William Steinheim, Secretary. The meeting was called to order by the President and its object briefly announced, but with sufficient earnestness to elicit the strict attention of all present. After the reading of the minutes of previous meetings and a long roil of correspondence from outside clubs testifying their appreciation of the movement the following resolutions were presented by Mr. Samuel Stern, read by the secretary and finally unanimously adopted:—
Whereas the stability and perpetuity of our republican 2. 122 Attorney street: Club No. 8, 161 Attorney

finally unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the stability and perpetuity of our republican institutions, as well as the security of life, liberty and property of the people, rest chiefly upon the integrity and inflexibility of our judiciary; and whereas the fino. Gunning S. Bedford has proved himself, during his judicial career as Justice at the Court of General Sessions, a magistrate of storling worth and vigorous integrity in the administration of justice towards evil-doers, and, on the other hand, forbearing towards those who have undesignedly transgressed the law; be it therefore.

Resolved, That we deem it our proper duty to recommend this excellent/susice for re-siection at the next general election, November 5, 1872, and that we will cheorally co-operate with every organization in this city having the same just and patriotic object in view. And be is further

ing the same just and patriotic object in view. And be is further. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in at least three of the leading journals of the city, and that a copy of them be placed in the hands of Justice Bedford. After the reading of the above resolutions a motion was made and unanimously carried for the holding of a convention early in October to nominate officers for the different public positions in the district, and that the whole number of delegates of the district assemble on Wednesday next to determine on the day on which such nominations shall be made.

This is the third German organization that has adopted Judge Bedford within the present month.

TAMMANY'S DISAFFECTION.

A Secret Committee of the Tammany Hall Soclety met yesterday evening at Tammany Hall. Among those present were Messrs. Ledwith, Waish, Morrissey, Plunkett and Fitzgerald. It was waish, horrissey, Plunkett and Fitzgerald. It was resolved to combat strenuously the Tweed-O'Brien element, with all approaches to Grantism, and after organizing a Committee of Investigation 100 names were stricken oif in the following Assembly districts:—Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Seventeenth and Thirteenth; and for which new names will be provided by next Monday, when another secret meeting will be held.

and liberal republicans will culminate this evening

THE BROOKLYN MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT. The joint efforts of the Kings county democrace in one of the largest assemblages ever witness n the city of Brooklyn, to endorse the Greeley-Kernan coalition ticket. All this is promised by the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the mass meeting, and the indications are, should the weather prove auspicious, that the event will not mil short of the anticipations of the managers, who have spared neither labor nor expense in prosecut-ing their task.

Mosquito Bites .- Burneti's Kalliston A .- The Most Tasty and Graceful Hat

for gentlemen's wear is manufa. ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street. A.-Warnock & Co.'s
SEVEN DOLLAR HAT, the result of well applied skill,
experience
and refind taste,
with economy,
the counterpart of our Pearl Cass Summer Hat,
New styles of Felt Hats, at moderate prices.

519 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, Corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from S.A. M. to S.P. M.

At Corona Park .- A Fine Opportunity At Corona Park.—A Fine Opportunity is offered to invest savings, and also to own a home, by paying \$10 monthly. The projector of the Park is paying all the sidewalks and grading the streets; around the park will be a fonce, with gate of entrance. Upon each lot will be planted an evergreen and in front a fine shado tree, making between 700 and 800 trees in the park; a splendid depot in the centre of the property and fine school house. Corona has over 1,000 inhabitants and stores, factories, post office and it frains daily. Mexically wear it will have 120 trains, with these depots, and the commutation now is but 10% cents pet trip, including both railway and ferriage; only five they seem from New York city, but 22 minutes from Thirty-fourth street, and is minutes from the City Hall, via James slip ferry. For time table see Daily New 117CHOOCK, store, 459 Third avenue, above Thirtieth street.

A .- R. J. Roberts' "Patent Parabola"
NEEDLES, &c. Wholesale depot. Wholesale depot, 542 and 544 Broadway. Batchelor's Hair Dyc-The Best in the

I Was Cured of Rheumatism by Reg-ular physician's prescription, DR. FITLER'S RHEU-MATIC SYRUP. Dr. O'BRIENE, 202 East Thirtieth st.

I Was Cured of Chronic Rheumatism, fler using everything, by DR, FITLER'S RHEUMATIO YRUP. Mrs. CLARKE, 77 Fourth avenue. I Was Cured of Inflammatory Rheu-matism, after long suffering, by DR. FITLER'S RHEU-MATIC SYRUP.

MATICAL SYRUP.

MATICAL STRUP.

MATICAL SYRUP.

MATICAL SY

I Was Cured of Neuralgia, Chronic case, by DR FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP. JOHN A. STEDWELL, 741 Greenwich street.

"Le Roi Carotte" is a Success, and We

are to have a brilliant season of opera. Elegant dress is the order of the day, and all who seek a perfect Hat go to KNOX, at 212 Broadway. Nicol, Davidson & Co., 686 Broadway, near Great Jones street, are opening some choice patterns of OSLER'S CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, Also GLIA, BRONZE and COLORED GAS FINTURES of all kinds. Also, CHINA, GLASS and PLATED WARE.

Patent Open Work Political Banners,

Royal Havana Lottery.-Prizes Cashed, orders blied, information furnished, highest rates paid to Spanish Bank Blits. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 15 Walls

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prices Re-duced. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. L. Wall st., Box No. 4,655 Post office, New York. T. R. Brady, Jr., 39 Park Row. Was The Birch Dale Medicinal Spring Wa-

TERS have cured many cases of Consumption pro nounced hopeiess. They have also an especial affinity for Kidney and Uterine affections. Send for pamphies. CONANT & CRAMER, Sole Agents, 30 Broadway. To Break Chills and Eradicate Fever and Ague try Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, if you desire a sale and permanent cure.

The Grent Value of Gracfenberg Mar-shall's UTERINE CATHOLICON for Female Weakness is acknowledged by thousands; physicians use it in their practice. Sold by all drugists. GRAEFENBERG CO., IN William street, New York.